

Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

SECTOR 16 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 16

FOROYAR (FAEROE ISLANDS)

Plan.—This sector describes the 18 islands of the Foroyar Group (Faeroe Islands). The descriptive sequence is from S to N.

General Remarks

16.1 The N and W coasts of the Foroyar Islands (Faeroe Islands) consist principally of lofty and perpendicular cliffs, which rise to heights of between 390 and 490m.

Myling (62°18'N., 7°12'W.), the most remarkable of these cliffs, forms the NW point of Streymoy. The E coast, which presents a different appearance, is indented by many fjords and bays. Eysturoy, the highest island, rises to a height of 882m near its N end. In the deep and narrow valleys, there are always watercourses which often form waterfalls. In many cases, these waterfalls rush down over the precipices and are visible from seaward. Near the coast, many cave formations exist. In several places these formations have opened out into large gateways. The islands are generally bare and entirely destitute of trees, but there is grass in the valleys and on the sides of the fjords. Heather also grows in places.

Several of the smaller islands and the steep N and W coasts are very characteristic in shape and form, but fog and drizzle may render it difficult to distinguish the coast with certainty, so that great caution is necessary. As an indication of approach in thick weather, it is to be noted that trawlers are nearly always encountered near the land.

Caution.—Vessels are warned that overhead cables extending between the islands give radar echoes similar to that from a vessel. These echoes appear on a constant bearing and perpendicular to the path of the cable. If such an echo is mistaken for a vessel on a collision course and avoiding action is taken, the echo will remain on the constant bearing, moving to the same side of the fairway as the vessel altering course.

Lighted buoys (wave-recorder) are moored 26 miles NE, 12 miles SSE, and 34 miles NW of Akraberg Light (61°24'N., 6°40'W.). A lighted buoy (wave-recorder) is also moored 8 miles N of Kadlur Light (62°22'N., 6°48'W.).

There is a comprehensive inter-island ferry service.

Tides—Currents

16.2 Off the S end of **Sudhuroy** (61°32'N., 6°53'W.), the W current begins 6 hours before HW at Trongisvagar (Trangisvaag) and the E current begins at HW at Trongisvagar.

Along the coast between Vagsfjordhur (61°28'N., 6°45'W.) and the S end of Sudhuroy, the tidal current runs S for 9 hours, from about 1 hour after HW at Trongisvagar until about 3 hours before HW at Trongisvagar. It runs N for about 3 hours. There is little or no current within the fjord itself.

Within Sudhuoyarfjordhur (61°37'N., 6°48'W.), within Dimunarfjordhur (61°43'N., 6°46'W.), and along the NE coast of Sudhuroy, the NW current begins about 5 hours 45 minutes after HW at Trongisvagar. The SE current begins 30 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar.

The first part of the NW tidal current sets in a W direction towards Sudhuroy. For the first 3 hours, this current sets in a N direction to the N of Porkerisnes (Porkere Naes) (61°29'N., 6°42'W.) and in a S direction to the S of Porkerisnes. The current then sets in a N direction both offshore and along the E coast. The first part of the SE current, to the E of Sudhuroy, sets E and gradually turns S. However, this current sets in a S direction close offshore and to the S of Akraleiti (Akralejte) (61°34'N., 6°45'W.).

When the NW current has run for 3 hours, an eddy forms and runs SE under the land on the NE side of Sudhuroy between Nabbin (Nabben) (61°38'N., 6°53'W.) and Akraleiti. This eddy widens and becomes the SE tidal current soon after HW at Trongisvagar.

During the NW current, eddies form at the W sides of Litla Dimun (61°38'N., 6°42'W.), Stora Dimun (61°42'N., 6°45'W.), and Skuvoy (61°46'N., 6°49'W.). These eddies run S, close along the W shores of the islets.

When the SE tidal current has run for 3 hours, an eddy begins to run in a NW direction under the land on the NE side of Sudhuroy, between Akraleiti and Nabbin. During the SE tidal current, a slight eddy is formed under the SE extremity of Stora Dimun. It usually lasts as long as the main current.

Skuvoyarfjordhur (Skuo Fjord) (61°46'N., 6°46'W.), a deep channel, has a least width of 1.8 miles and separates the E side of Skuvoy from the SW side of Sandoy. The channel is clear of dangers. However, the depths lying between the NE extremity of Skuvoy and Skarvanes (61°48'N., 6°45'W.), 1.8 miles NE, are somewhat less than in other parts of the channel and cause a confused sea during heavy weather.

In Skuvoyarfjordhur, the NW current begins about 4 hours 45 minutes after HW at Trongisvagar. The SE current begins about 30 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar. When the NW current has been running for 1 hour, an eddy is formed along the shores of Sandoy (61°51'N., 6°46'W.). This eddy runs SE, close along the shore from near the village of Sandur (61°50'N., 6°48'W.) to the SE extremity of Sandoy. At the same time, a slight eddy forms to the N of the village of Skuvoy (Skuvoyarbygd) (61°46'N., 6°48'W.), on the other side of Skuvoyarfjordhur.

When the SE current is running, a considerable eddy runs along the coast of Skuvoy, from its SE extremity to the village of Skuvoy.

In Skopunarfjordhur (61°55'N., 6°50'W.), the W tidal current begins 4 hours 45 minutes after HW at Trongisvagar. The E current begins about 1 hour 30 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar. When the W current has run for 1 hour, several considerable eddies are formed to the W of Streymnev (Stromnaeb) (61°54'N., 6°48'W.) and an eddy is also formed to the W of the S end of Hestur (61°57'N., 6°53'W.). All these eddies become gradually larger until they merge into the E current.

Off the E side of Sandoy, an eddy is formed when the SE tidal current has been running for about 2 hours. This eddy is about 0.2 mile wide and runs along the coast in a N direction between Dalur (Dalhur) (61°47'N., 6°40'W.) and Skaalhoved.

During the E tidal current, a slight eddy is formed along the NE coast of Sandoy, between Skalhovdi (Skaalhoved) (61°50'N., 6°38'W.) and Hvalnes (Kvalnaes) (61°52'N., 6°41'W.).

At the beginning of the E tidal current, Borgar Eddy is formed between Hvalnes and Skalsa (Skaalsaa) (61°53'N., 6°47'W.). In a short time, this eddy extends up to about 1 mile offshore and sets up a considerable sea, especially at its outer part, during E winds or swells.

After the E current has run for 1 hour, a slight eddy forms near the rocky shoal which lies close N of the village of Skopun (61°54'N., 6°53'W.). During the whole of the E current, an eddy runs SW round the S end of Hestur.

In **Kolturssund** (61°58'N., 6°56'W.), the W tidal current begins about 4 hours 30 minutes after HW at Trongisvagar. The E tidal current begins about 2 hours 30 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar. An eddy is formed under the NW side of Hestur when the W tidal current has run for 1 hour. An eddy is formed near the S extremity of Koltur when the E current has run for 1 hour.

In **Nolsoyarfjordhur** (61°59'N., 6°42'W.), the S tidal current begins about 1 hour 45 minutes after HW at Trongisvagar. The N tidal current begins about 2 hours 15 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar. The current runs S for about 8 hours and N for about 4 hours. An eddy is formed on the E side of the fjord, under the NW extremity of Nolsoy (61°59'N., 6°39'W.), immediately after the S tidal current has commenced. This eddy extends from Eidhídh (Nolso Ejde) (62°01'N., 6°40'W.) to the N extremity of Nolsoy and round Bodhin (Buen) (62°01'N., 6°41'W.). Another eddy is formed at the same time between Tjornunes (Tjornenaes) (61°59'N., 6°40'W.) and Bordhan.

During S or SE gales, a heavy and dangerous swell is sometimes experienced within the harbor of Torshavn (62°00'N., 6°46'W.). This swell is usually formed in the last 4 hours of the S current and ceases as soon as the current turns N.

An eddy, named Flaesk, is formed between **Glivursnaes** (Glivursnaes) (61°59'N., 6°44'W.) and the S extremity of **Streymoy** (62°08'N., 7°00'W.) after the S tidal current has run for 1 hour. This eddy increases rapidly in extent. The eddies on the E side of the fjord are so strong towards the last of the S tidal current that inshore counter eddies are sometimes set up. The eddies formed by the N tidal current are not so strong.

Eddies form on the W side of the fjord at the beginning of the N tidal current. They round the S extremity of Streymoy and extend between Glivursnaes and Argir (62°00'N., 6°46'W.). A slight eddy forms to the N of Skansatangi (Skansetange) (62°01'N., 6°45'W.) when the N tidal current has run for 3 hours.

To the E of Nolsoy, the S tidal current begins about 1 hour 45 minutes after HW at Trongisvagar. The N tidal current begins about 3 hours 30 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar. The current runs S until about 6 hours after HW at Trongisvagar when it divides near Eidhídh, one portion setting N and the other S.

Several eddies form close offshore on the E side of Nolsoy when the N tidal current is running.

In **Sundalagídh** (Sundelaget) (62°06'N., 6°47'W.), the SE tidal current begins about 1 hour 15 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar. The NW tidal current begins about 5 hours 30 minutes after HW at Trongisvagar. The tidal current is reported

to attain a rate of 12 knots in both directions during perigean spring tides. However, little or no tidal current is experienced in either the NW or SE portions of the remainder of Sundini (62°15'N., 7°03'W.).

At the S entrance to **Hestfjordhur** (Hestsfjordhur) (61°58'N., 6°51'W.), the NW tidal current begins about 5 hours after HW at Trongisvagar. The SE current begins about 1 hour 15 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar. Off Koltur (61°59'N., 6°58'W.), these currents begin about 1 hour later.

As soon as the NW tidal current has commenced, an eddy forms under the land between Kirkjubones (61°56'N., 6°44'W.) and the reef extending off Bour (Bo) (61°57'N., 6°46'W.). This eddy gradually lengthens and extends as far N as Velbastadhur (61°59'N., 6°51'W.) when the current has been running for about 2 hours. At the same time, an eddy also forms between Lambatangi (Lambatange) (62°00'N., 6°54'W.) and Dalsnipa (Dalsnipen) (62°02'N., 6°58'W.). Eddies are also formed, during the NW tidal current, along the NE sides of Hestur and Koltur.

At the start of the SE tidal current, small eddies are formed to the S of Kirkjubour Holm (61°57'N., 6°47'W.) and to the S of the reef extending off Bour. A slight eddy is formed to the S of the reef extending off Velbastadhur when the current has run for about 2 hours. At the same time, an eddy is formed and extends between a point located close E of Dalsnipen and the village of Sydhradalur (62°01'N., 6°54'W.).

The eddies formed along the NE sides of Hestur and Koltur, during the SE tidal current, are stronger than those which occur during the NW current.

Tide races, which sometimes appear as breakers, are found within Hestsfjordhur. The strongest of these races extends from the SE extremity of Hestur and occurs near the end of the SE tidal current. These races should be avoided by small vessels.

In **Vestmannasund** (62°08'N., 7°10'W.), the NW tidal current begins, throughout its length, about 4 hours 15 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar. The SE tidal current begins, in the S part of the sound, about 2 hours after HW at Trongisvagar, and, in the NW part of the sound, about 3 hours after HW at Trongisvagar.

Eddies form under the land extending between **Skaelingur** (62°06'N., 7°00'W.) and Dalsnipen at the start of the NW current. Eddies are also formed at this time close under the land extending between Tvillingsgjogv (Tvillingsgjov) (62°06'N., 7°06'W.) and Slaettanes (62°09'N., 7°14'W.). After the current has been running for 1 hour, an eddy forms under Egilsnes (Egilsnaes) (62°08'N., 7°10'W.) and gradually extends SE. Another eddy forms under Vatakatlar (62°09'N., 7°12'W.) at the same time.

During the last 2 hours of the NW current, the tidal current setting out of Vagafjordhur runs partly N into Vestmannasund and partly E into Hestsfjordhur.

Eddies are formed in the narrow part of the sound, under the land on the Vagar (62°05'N., 7°13'W.) side, at the start of the SE tidal current. Eddies are also formed at the same time under Streymoy. When this tidal current has been running for 2 hours, large eddies are formed on the Streymoy side, between Sydregjov (62°07'N., 7°07'W.) and Kvivik (62°07'N., 7°04'W.), and on the Vagar side, between Marragjogv (Marragjov) (62°06'N., 7°04'W.) and Navagjogv (Navagjov) (62°05'N., 7°03'W.).

Within **Mykinesfjordhur** (62°05'N., 7°29'W.), the current sets E along the N side of Vagar and turns N off the entrance to Vestmannasund during the first 4 hours of the N tidal current. Strong tide races occur off the W sides of the island and extend up to about 5 miles offshore. The tidal currents are strong in the vicinity of the island and generally set toward the land. The N tidal current begins about 3 hours before HW at Trongisvagar and the S tidal current about 2 hours 15 minutes after HW.

At the start of the N tidal current, an eddy forms at the E end of Mykines (62°06'N., 7°35'W.), on the N side. When the N tidal current has run for 3 hours, this eddy extends halfway across the fjord and finally merges into the S current. Small eddies are also formed close under the coast of Vagar during the N tidal current.

At the start of the S tidal current, an eddy is formed under the land between Streymnes (Stromnaes) (62°07'N., 7°27'W.) and Bardhídh (62°09'N., 7°26'W.). When the S current has been running for 2 hours, an eddy forms on the W and S sides of Gasholmur (Gaasholm) (62°05'N., 7°27'W.) and small eddies are formed close under Mykines. After the S current has been running for 3 hours, the eddy formed under the land between Streymnes and Bardhídh extends up to about 0.5 mile seaward.

Information is not available regarding the times at which the tidal currents begin off and S of the S coast of Vagar, except as given under Vagafjardhur. However, the times given for Sudhuoyarfjardhur, Vagafjardhur, and Mykinesfjardhur show that the currents begin from 3 hours to 3 hours 30 minutes later in Mykinesfjardhur than in Sudhuoyarfjardhur and Vagafjardhur.

It may be inferred that between 3 hours 15 minutes before HW and 30 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar, the currents run from Sudhuoyarfjardhur and Vagafjardhur into Mykinesfjardhur. During this period, the current running to the S of and along the S coast of Vagar, in all probability, sets NW and N. Between 30 minutes before HW and 2 hours 30 minutes after HW at Trongisvagar, the currents separate and run into Mykinesfjardhur, Vagafjardhur, and Sudhuoyarfjardhur. During this period, the current running to the S of and along the S coast of Vagar is probably weak and irregular.

Between 2 hours 30 minutes after HW and 5 hours 45 minutes after HW at Trongisvagar, the current runs from Mykinesfjardhur into Vagafjardhur and Sudhuoyarfjardhur. During this period, the current running to the S of and along the S coast of Vagar probably sets SE and E.

Between 5 hours 45 minutes after HW and 3 hours 15 minutes before the next HW at Trongisvagar, the currents from Sudhuoyarfjardhur and Vagafjardhur meet the current from Mykinesfjardhur. During this period, the current running to the S of and along the S coast of Vagar is probably weak and irregular. However, a turbulence may occur where the currents meet.

Off the N end of Streymoy, strong eddies are formed and races, which are dangerous to boats, occur off the salient points, especially during bad weather. From the latest observations, the current has been reported to be more or less rotary clockwise.

At a position 2.5 miles W of **Stakkur** (62°18'N., 7°10'W.), the current sets in a NW direction and is weakest, with a rate of 1 knot at springs and 0.5 knot at neaps, about 1 hour before

HW at Trongisvagar. It sets in an ENE direction and is strongest, with a rate of 3 knots at springs and 1.3 knots at neaps, about 1 hour after HW at Trongisvagar. The current sets in a SE direction and is weakest, with a rate of 0.8 knot at springs and a rate of 0.3 knot at neaps, about 4 hours 15 minutes after HW at Trongisvagar. It sets in a SW direction and is strongest, with a rate of 3 knots at springs and a rate of 1.3 knots at neaps, about 4 hours 15 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar.

At a position 5.5 miles NW of Stakkur, the tidal current sets in a NNW direction and is weakest, with a rate of 0.8 knot at springs and a rate of 0.3 knot at neaps, about 45 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar. It sets in an ENE direction and is strongest, with a rate of 2.5 knots at springs and a rate of 1 knot at neaps, about 2 hours 15 minutes after HW at Trongisvagar. The current sets in a SSW direction and is weakest, with a rate of 0.3 knot at springs and a rate of 0.2 knot at neaps, about 5 hours 15 minutes after HW at Trongisvagar. It sets in a SW direction and is strongest, with a rate of 2.2 knots at springs and a rate of 1 knot at neaps, about 4 hours 15 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar.

At a position 8.5 miles NW of Stakkur, the tidal current sets in a NNW direction and is weakest, with a rate of 0.5 knot at springs and a rate of 0.3 knot at neaps, about 45 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar. It sets in a NE direction and is strongest, with a rate of 2.3 knots at springs and a rate of 1 knot at neaps, about 2 hours 15 minutes after HW at Trongisvagar. The current sets in a SSE direction and is weakest, with a rate of 0.7 knot at springs and a rate of 0.3 knot at neaps, about 5 hours after HW at Trongisvagar. It sets in a WSW direction and is strongest, with a rate of 2 knots at springs and a rate of 1 knot at neaps, about 4 hours before HW at Trongisvagar.

At all the above positions, the direction of the current changes very quickly when it is weakest, but slowly when it is strongest.

There is no appreciable tidal current in the NW part of Sundini. Off the N extremity of Streymoy, several eddies and tide races sometimes cause whirlpools, which are dangerous to small craft.

Off **Leirvik** (Lorvik) (62°13'N., 6°42'W.), the NW tidal current begins about 5 hours 45 minutes before HW at Trongisvagar. The SE tidal current begins about 15 minutes after HW at Trongisvagar. In the N entrance to Djupini (62°20'N., 6°51'W.), the NW tidal current begins about 1 hour later and the SE tidal current about 1 hour earlier, than off Leirvik.

An eddy forms under the W coast of Kalsoy (Kallsoy) (62°18'N., 6°44'W.), abreast of Husar (Husum) (62°16'N., 6°41'W.), after the NW current has been running for 3 or 4 hours. An eddy also forms under Kalsoy, in the same position as that with the NW current, after the SE tidal current has been running for 2 hours. At the same time, a considerable strong eddy, named Andov, forms under the SW side of Kalsoy, near Galvur (62°13'N., 6°39'W.).

At the entrances to Fuglafjardhur (62°14'N., 6°47'W.), Oyndarfjardhur (62°16'N., 6°50'W.), and Funningsfjardhur (Funding Fjord) (62°18'N., 6°53'W.), the NW tidal current sets in close to the N sides of the channel and out close to the S sides. The opposite occurs during the SE tidal current.

In **Kalsoyarfjardhur** (Kallsøyarfjardhur) (62°18'N., 6°42'W.) and abreast the village of Husar (62°16'N., 6°41'W.), the N tidal current begins about 4 hours 45 minutes before HW at Trongisvágur. The S tidal current begins about 45 minutes after HW at Trongisvágur. In the N part of the fjord, the N tidal current begins about 1 hour later, and the S current 1 hour earlier, than in the S part. In the S part of the fjord, the N tidal current is stronger than the S tidal current.

At the start of the N current, a wide eddy forms under **Bordhoy** (62°16'N., 6°30'W.) between Klakssteinur (Klaksten) (62°14'N., 6°36'W.) and Halgafelli (Fagrelid) (62°13'N., 6°37'W.), 1.3 miles S. After this current has been running for 1 hour, an eddy is formed between Bordhoyarnes (62°10'N., 6°32'W.) and Ritugjogv (Ritugjov) (62°12'N., 6°35'W.), 2 miles NNW. At the same time, another eddy is formed S of Halgafelli. After the current has been running for 3 hours, a considerable eddy forms on the SW side of the entrance between Mjovanes (62°08'N., 6°35'W.) and Gotunes (Gotenaes) (62°11'N., 6°37'W.), 3.5 miles NNW. This eddy extends along the N shore and halfway to Gotuvik (62°10'N., 6°41'W.). It then turns S and runs E along the S shore of Gotunes, between Seggjatangsbue and Mjovanes. At the same time, a considerable eddy forms under Kalsoy between the villages of Husar and Syðhradalar (Syðhradalar) (62°15'N., 6°40'W.).

The N current turns E into Pollurin (Podlen) (62°15'N., 6°36'W.) and runs along the S end of Kunoy (62°18'N., 6°38'W.). During the last hour of the N tidal current, a current runs round Galvur (62°13'N., 6°39'W.) and into Kallsøyarfjardhur.

At the start of the S tidal current, eddies form under the W side of Bordhoy (62°16'N., 6°32'W.). They correspond with the eddies during the N current, but are not so strong.

After the S current has been running for 2 hours, an eddy forms between Mjovanes and Seggjatangsbue. This eddy runs NW into Gotuvik, along the S shore, and SE along the N shore to Gotenaes. It then joins the main current. A portion of this eddy, named Haealejts, turns around Gotenaes toward Lørvík. At the same time, a considerable eddy is formed between the village of Syðhradalar and Galvur, the S extremity of Kalsoy. After the S current has been running for 3 hours, another considerable eddy forms between the NW extremity of Kunoy and Havnartangi (Havnertange) (62°20'N., 6°42'W.), 2 miles SSW.

During the whole of the S tidal current, an eddy sets E along the N side of Klak (62°15'N., 6°37'W.), while the main current from Haraldssund (62°20'N., 6°38'W.) runs out to the S of Kunoy. During the last hour of the S current, the current sets round Galvur and into Lørvíksfjardhur.

In Haraldssund, the N tidal current begins about 5 hours 45 minutes before HW at Trongisvágur. The S current begins about 15 minutes before HW at Trongisvágur. The current is strongest in the narrow part of the sound, which lies between Anir (62°21'N., 6°36'W.) and Strond (62°16'N., 6°34'W.). To the S of Anir and to the N of Skalatofte (Skaaletofte) (62°19'N., 6°36'W.), the currents are weak.

In **Hvannasund** (62°22'N., 6°34'W.), the NNW current begins 5 hours 30 minutes after HW at Trongisvágur. The SSE current begins about 45 minutes before HW at Trongisvágur. The current runs strongly in the narrows, but it is weak in the

wider parts of the sound. Eddies usually form on both sides of the narrows as the current gains strength.

In **Svinoyarfjardhur** (62°13'N., 6°23'W.), the N tidal current begins about 5 hours before HW at Trongisvágur. The S current begins about 45 minutes after HW at Trongisvágur. The currents run strongly and irregularly at Havsbólli (Havsbollur) (62°16'N., 6°25'W.), where turbulence is often found. In the area enclosed by Vidhoy (62°20'N., 6°31'W.), Svinoy (62°16'N., 6°21'W.), and Fugloy (62°20'N., 6°18'W.), the currents are irregular and numerous small eddies exist.

During the N current, a large eddy forms on the E side of Vidhoy between Gashovdi (Gaashovdi) (62°19'N., 6°27'W.) and Bergsmunni (62°19'N., 6°28'W.). The current sets into Vidhvik on the E side and flows out on the W side.

When the S current has started, eddies form on both sides of **Bergidh** (62°17'N., 6°26'W.), the S extremity of Vidhoy. These eddies run NW into Hvannasund and NE into Svinoyarfjardhur. They gradually increase in size and eventually form the beginning of the N current. Some time after the start of the S current, an eddy forms off Arnafjardhur (62°15'N., 6°31'W.). It runs inward on the SW side of the fjord and outwards on the NE side. There are no eddies in the area enclosed by Vidhoy, Svinoy, and Fugloy during the S current.

In **Fugloyarfjardhur** (62°18'N., 6°18'W.), the NW tidal current begins about 5 hours before HW at Trongisvágur. The SE current begins about 30 minutes after HW at Trongisvágur.

About 1 hour after the start of the current in both directions, eddies form on both sides of the fjord and are strongest under the coast of Fugloy. During the NW current, the largest eddy forms under Fugloy and W of the narrowest part of the fjord. During the SE current, the largest eddy forms under Fugloy and E of the narrowest part of the fjord. The currents in both directions run across the whole width of the narrowest part, until about 30 minutes before they end.

To the W of Sudhuroy, the NNW tidal current runs for 7 hours, from about 5 hours before HW until 1 hour after HW at Trongisvágur. The SSE current runs for 5 hours, from about 2 hours after HW until about 5 hours before the next HW at Trongisvágur.

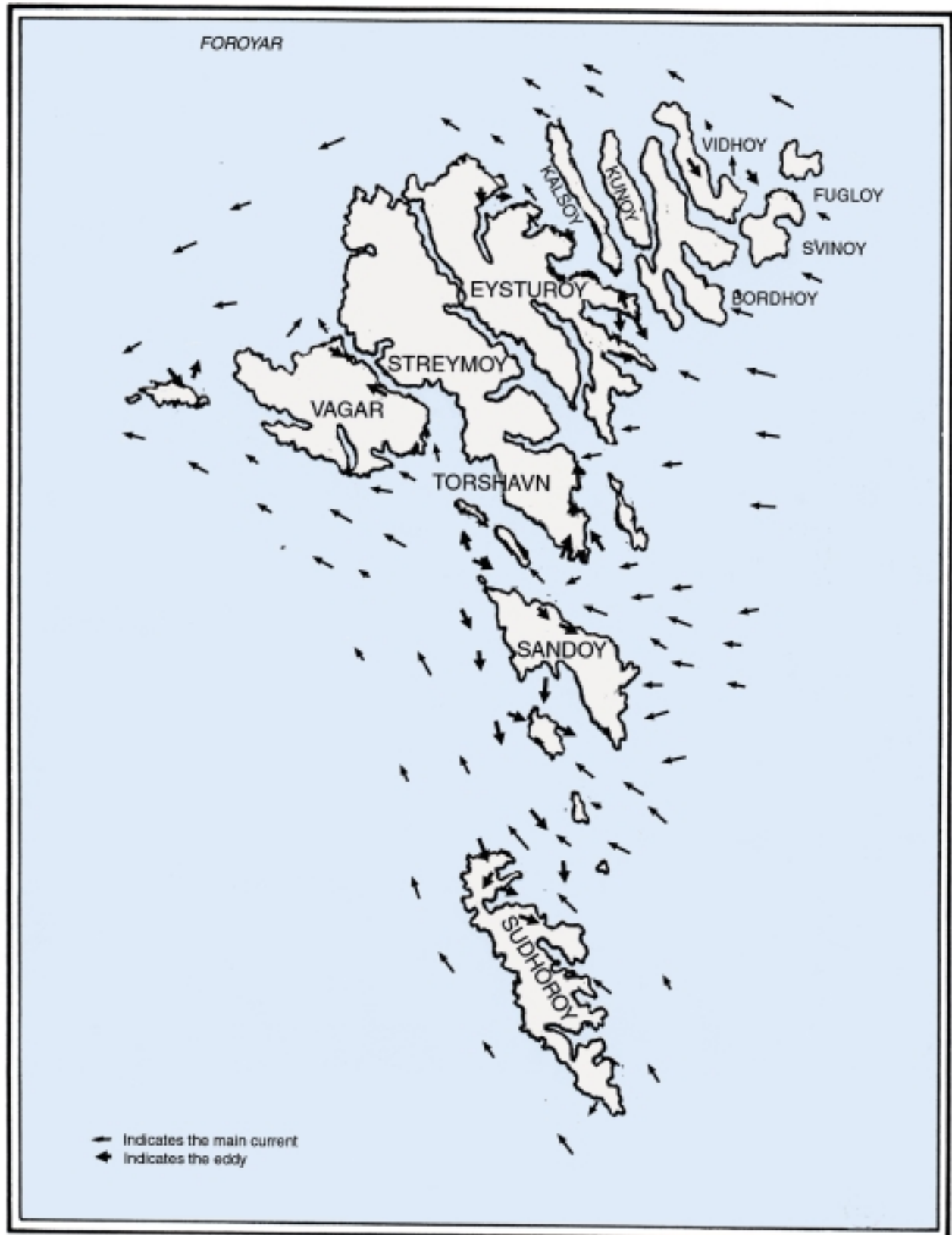
About 2 hours before HW at Trongisvágur, an eddy, which runs SE, is formed between Beinisdvørdh (Bejnesvørdh) (61°25'N., 6°45'W.) and Famarasund (61°28'N., 6°52'W.). It gradually widens and finally combines with the SE current, about 2 hours after HW at Trongisvágur.

At the beginning of the SE current, a portion sets along the shore of the N part of the W coast and flows round Kloraratangi (Kloraretange) (61°39'N., 6°58'W.) in an E direction.

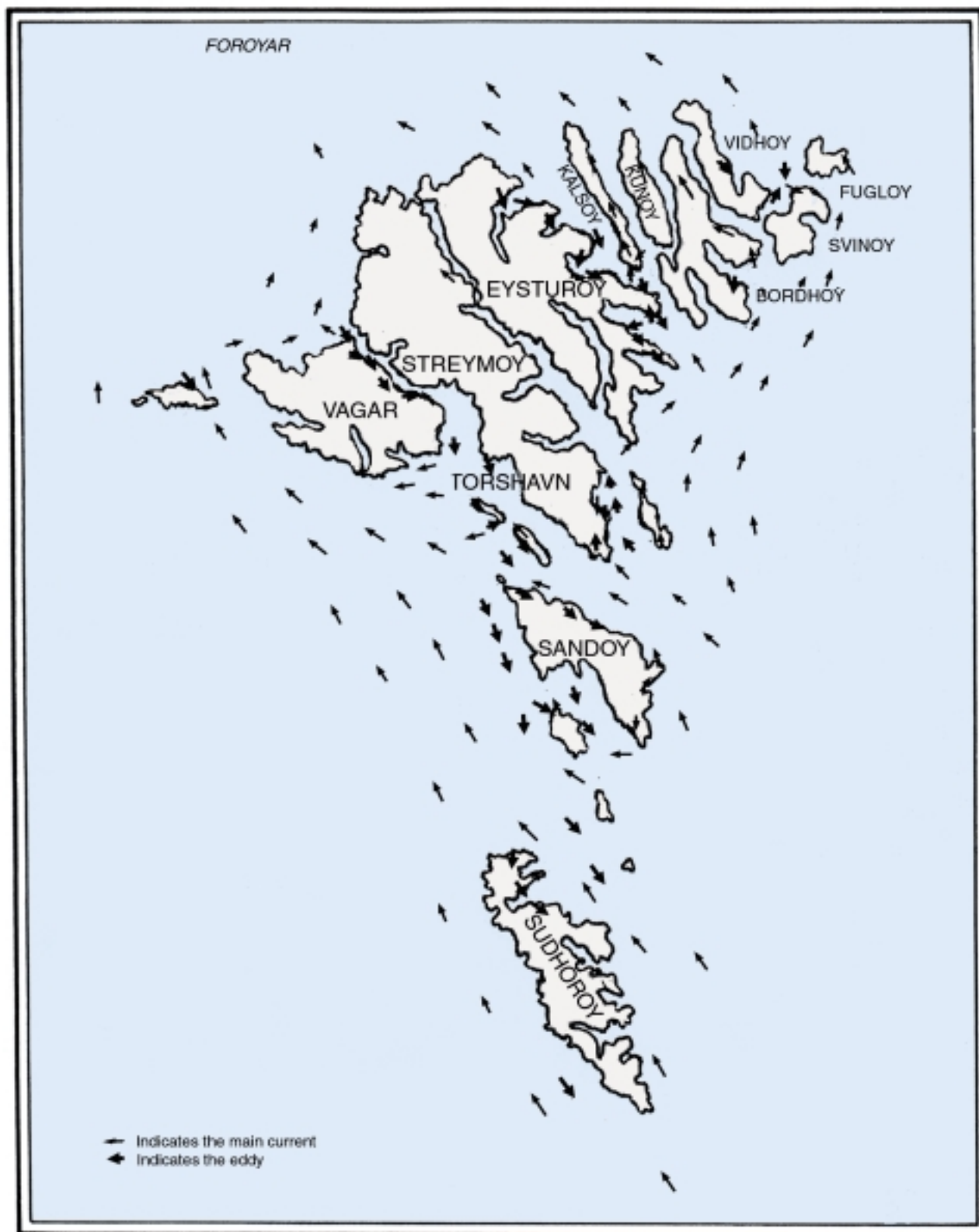
Off-lying Dangers

16.3 Sumbiarsteinur (Munken Rock) (61°20'N., 6°40'W.), a rock, is 11m high and lies 0.8 mile S of Akraberg Light. A submerged rock, over which the sea breaks in gales, lies close SW of this rock.

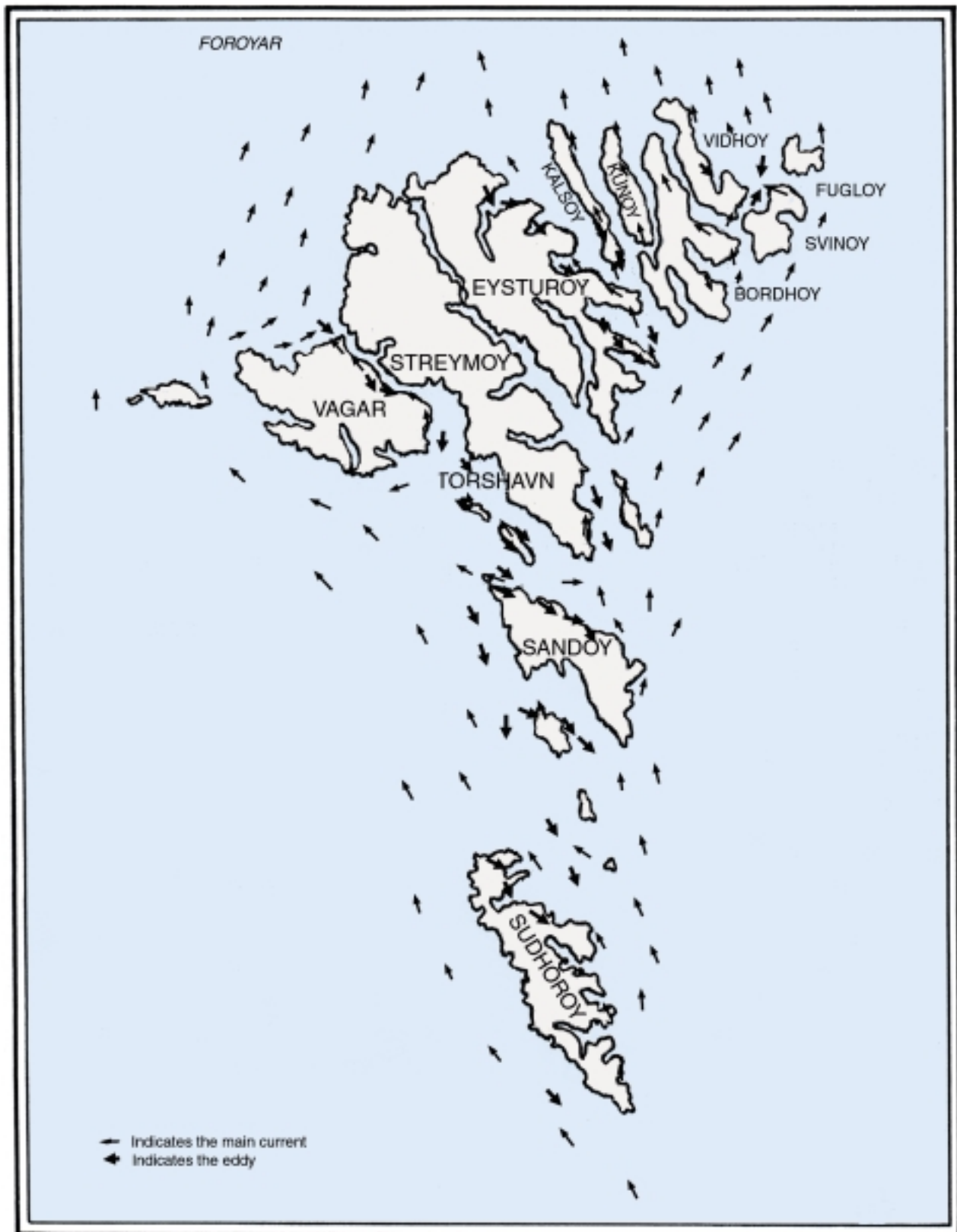
Fleserne (Flesjarnar) is a small group of rocks, up to 5m high, lying 0.5 mile NE of Sumbiarsteinur. Low-powered vessels may easily be set toward this group of rocks because of the meeting of the currents in the vicinity.



5 HOURS 15 MINUTES BEFORE HW AT STROMNESS (58°58'N., 3°18'W.)



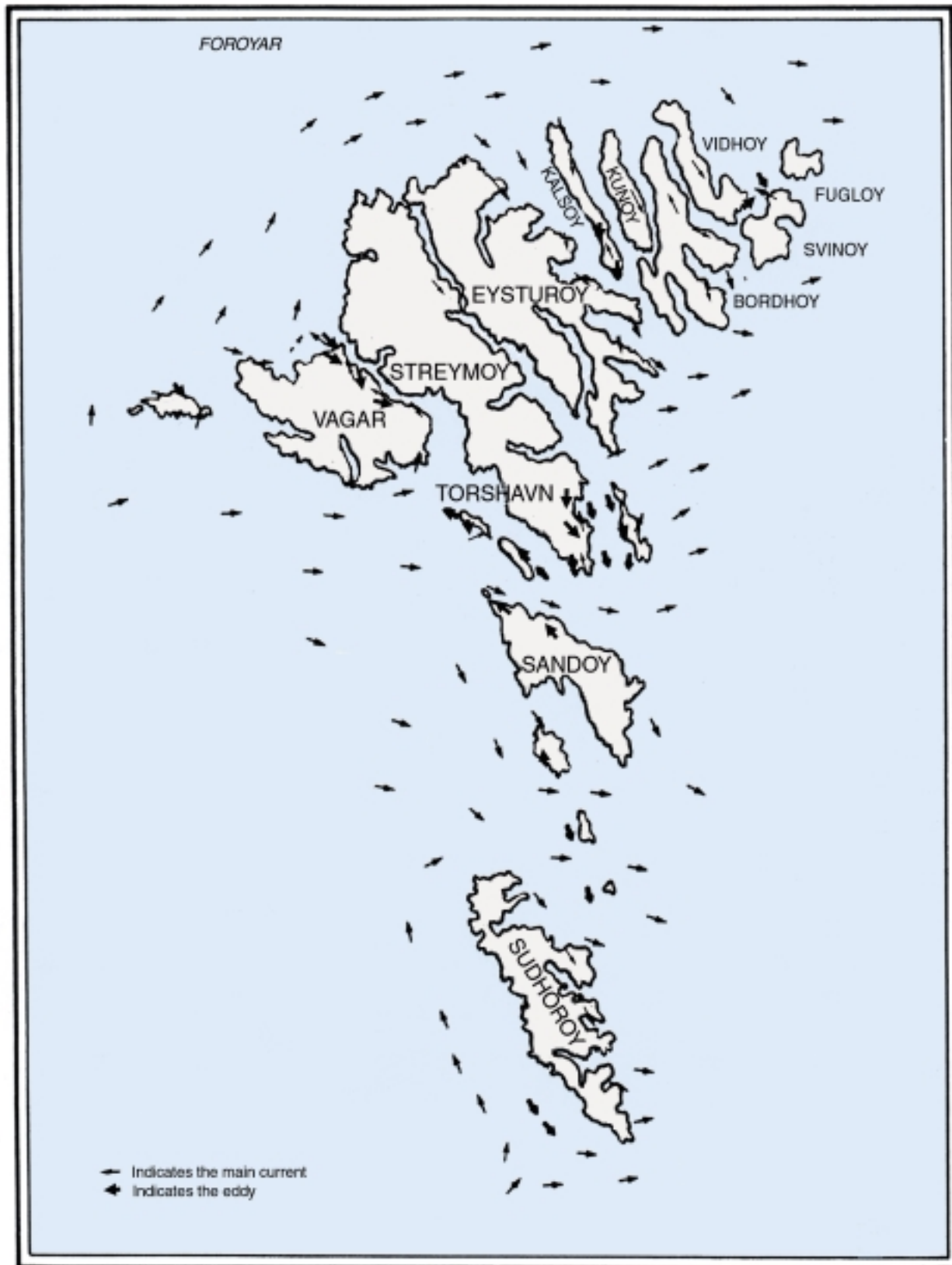
4 HOURS 15 MINUTES BEFORE HW AT STROMNESS (58°58'N., 3°18'W.)



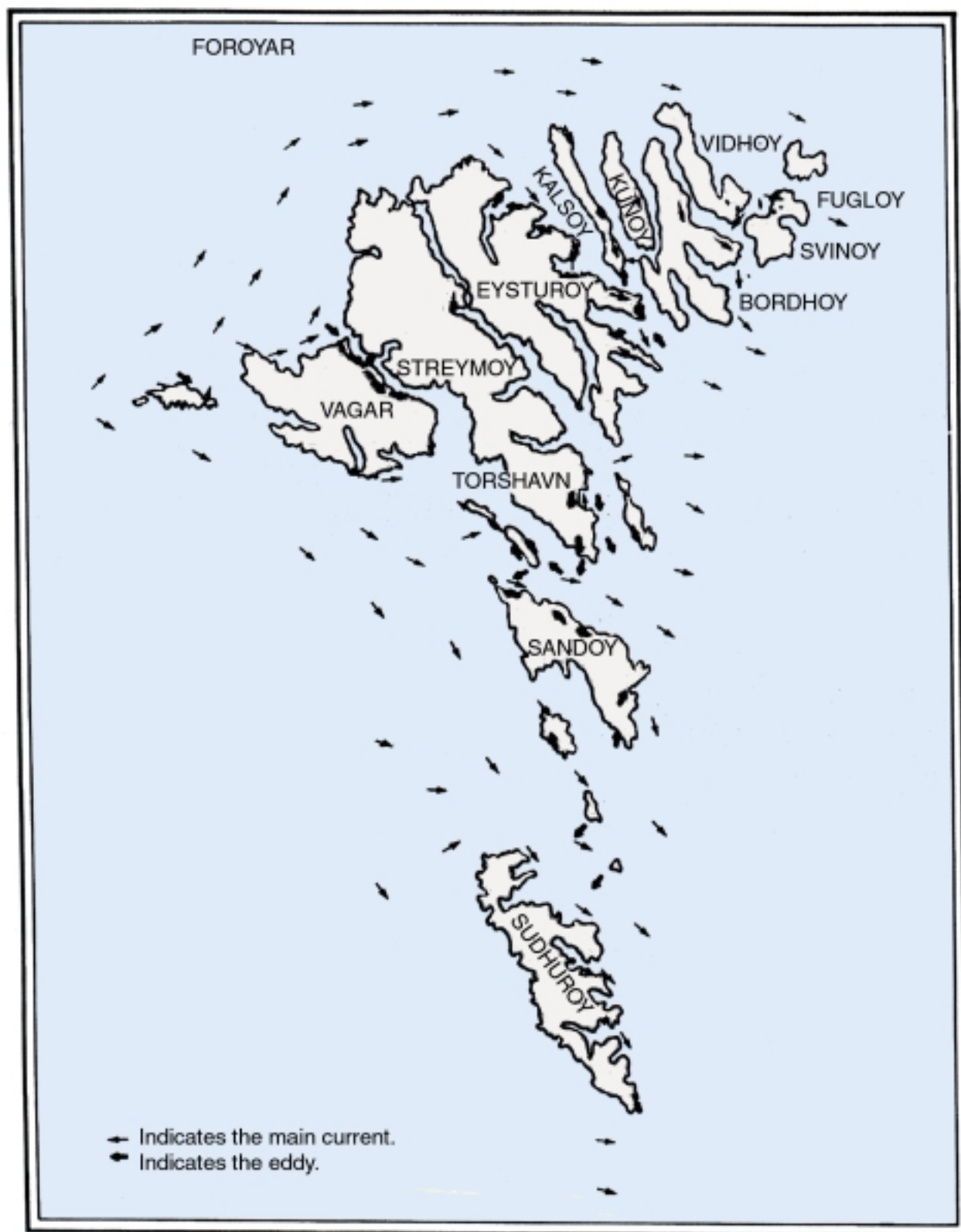
3 HOURS 15 MINUTES BEFORE HW AT STROMNESS (58°58'N., 3°18'W.)



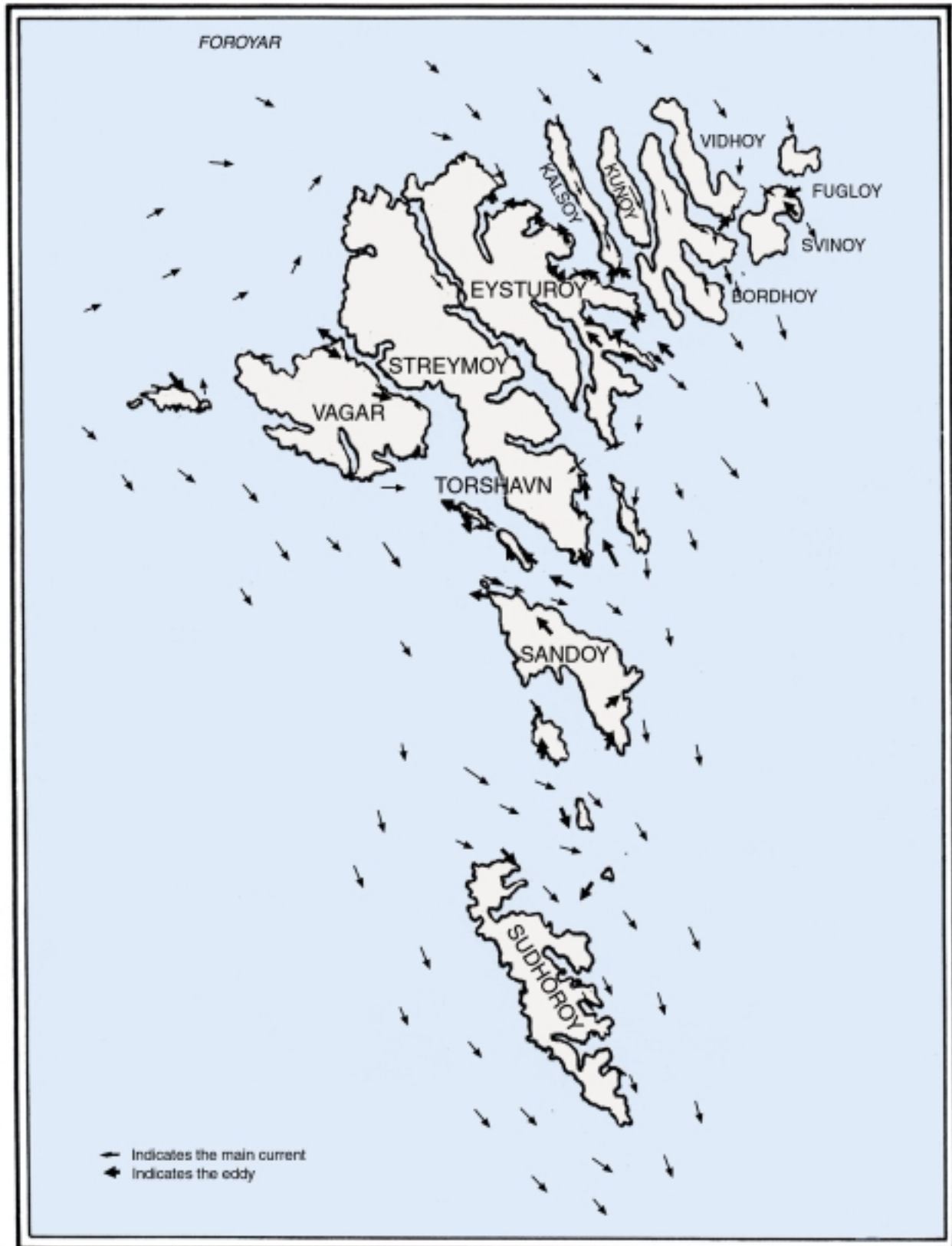
2 HOURS 15 MINUTES BEFORE HW AT STROMNESS (58°58'N., 3°18'W.)



1 HOUR 15 MINUTES BEFORE HW AT STROMNESS (58°58'N., 3°18'W.)



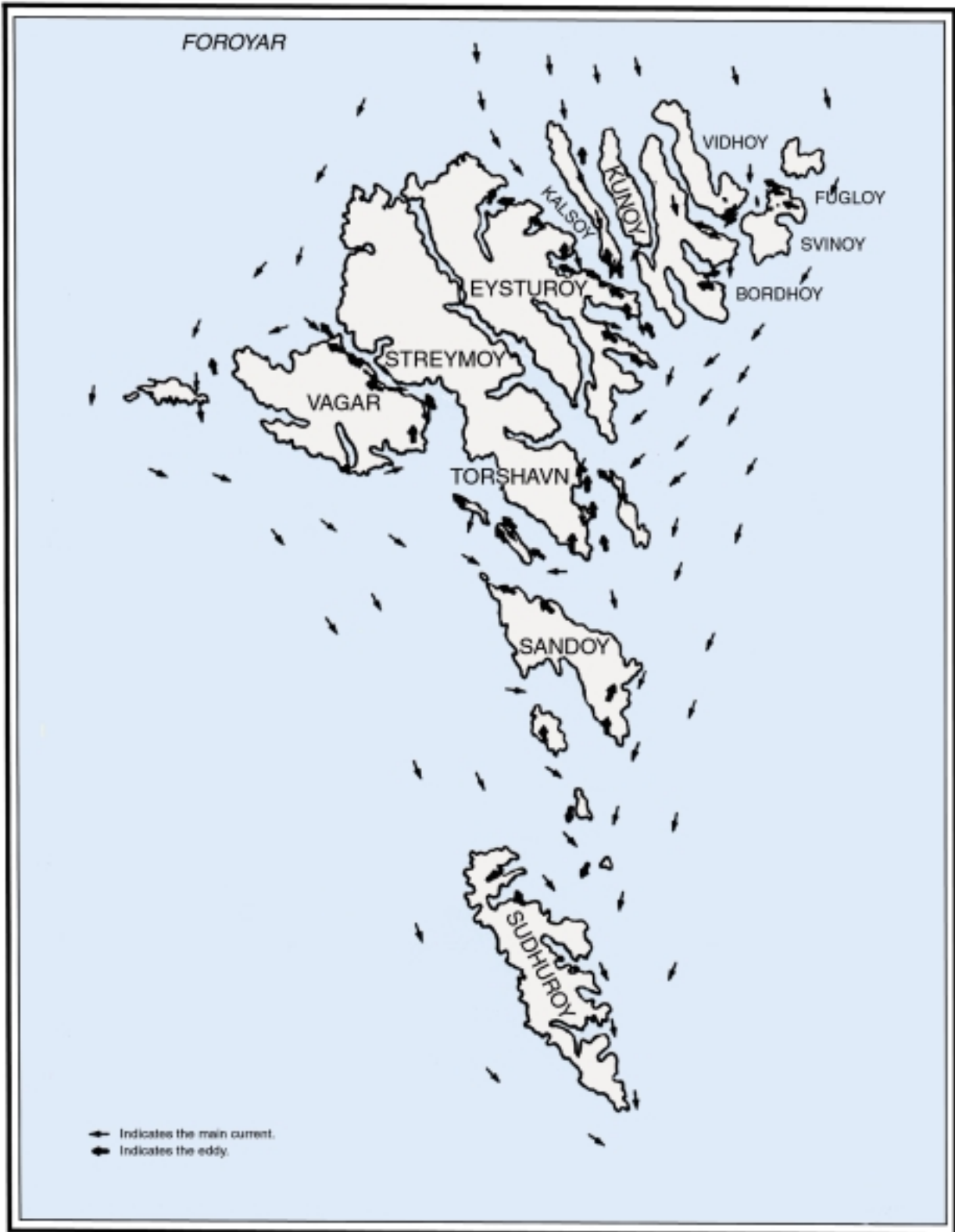
15 MINUTES BEFORE HW AT STROMNESS (58°58'N., 3°18'W.)



45 MINUTES AFTER HW AT STROMNESS (58°58'N., 3°18'W.)



1 HOUR 45 MINUTES AFTER HW AT STORMNESS (58°58'N., 3°18'W.)



2 HOURS 45 MINUTES AFTER HW AT STROMNESS (58°58'N., 3°18'W.)



3 HOURS 45 MINUTES AFTER HW AT STROMNESS (58°58'N., 3°18'W.)



5 HOURS 10 MINUTES AFTER HW AT STROMNESS (58°58'N., 3°18'W.)



6 HOURS 10 MINUTES AFTER HW AT STROMNESS (58°58'N., 3°18'W.)

Hognebue (62°05'N., 6°34'W.), a group of rocks, has a least depth of 7.5m and lies 3 miles S of Mjovanes Light. The sea usually breaks over this group.

Sudhuroy (Sydero)

16.4 Akraberg (61°24'N., 6°40'W.), the SE extremity of Sudhuroy, is 79m high. A light is shown from a prominent tower, 14m high, standing on this point. A radiobeacon is situated at the light.

Sumbiaholmur, 19m high, lies 0.3 mile offshore, 1.3 miles W of the point. A reef extends up to 0.4 mile SE from this rock.

Vagsfjordhur (VaagFiord) is entered between Gronutanger, 3.8 miles NNW of Akraberg, and Porkerisnes (Porkere Naes), 1.5 miles NNE. Porkerisnes, marked by a light, slopes gently to the sea and its flat outer part is moss-covered.

Depths of up to 27m are found in the approach fairway. These depths gradually decrease toward the head of the fjord and the shores are clear of off-lying dangers.

Depths—Limitations.—At Porkeri, two jetties, which are protected by a breakwater, are situated on the NE side of the bay. At Lopra, a pier, 50m long, projects from the shore and has depths of 3.5 to 4.5m alongside. A quay, 40m long, extends W from the root of the pier and has a depth of 3.5m alongside. A breakwater, 175m long, protects the pier and the quay. Another breakwater, which is quayed on its W side, projects 100m from the shore, abreast Krossled, and has depths of 3 to 6.5m alongside. An L-shaped mole projects 65m S and then 60m W from a point on the shore, 0.1 mile W of the breakwater.

Aspect.—The village of Porkeri (Porkere), with a prominent church, is situated at the head of a bight which is entered W of Ornanaes. Lopra Fjord is entered between Akratange and Nupur, 0.5 mile W. The summit of Ravan, a prominent hill, is 432m high and stands 0.8 mile SW of Nupur.

A beacon stands on the S shore of the fjord, near Nupur. Another beacon stands at Raettergjoy, 0.3 mile W of Stanganaes.

Regulations.—To the W of a line extending between Naversten and the mouth of Tormansaa, vessels may be laid up without exhibiting the regulation lights or making sound signals, except within an area extending for 30m on each side of the range line and within the anchorage area reserved for foreign vessels.

Four white rectangular boards, one pair of which is situated on each side of the harbor near Krossled, mark the anchorage area reserved for foreign vessels.

Anchorage.—Vessels may anchor almost anywhere within Vagafjordhur as the bottom consists mostly of sand. The best anchorage berth, especially during winter, is reported to lie in depths of up to 13m, sand and clay, in the middle of the fjord, about 0.1 mile SE of the pier at Krossled. Small vessels may anchor in a depth of 5m nearer the head of the fjord.

There is good holding ground within Lopra Fjord. The bottom consists of sand in the outer part and mud farther in. A small bay lies at the head of Lopra Fjord and provides anchorage to small vessels, but it is obstructed by rocks and is exposed to heavy squalls from the hills.

Outer range lights indicate the channel leading into the entrance of the fjord.

Caution.—In heavy weather, the seas break over the shoals lying in the entrance to Vagsfjordhur. At such times, small vessels without local knowledge should not enter.

With E gales, heavy ground swells are liable to be felt over the entire fjord.

In winter, numerous vessels are laid up to the W of Marknore (61°28'N., 6°48'W.).

Anchorage areas within Lopra Fjord are restricted by several marine farms.

A shoal, with a depth of 9.4m, lies about 1 mile NE of the N extremity of Gronutanger. A shoal, with a depth of 9.4m, lies about 0.1 mile N of the N extremity of Gronutanger and a shoal, with depths of 10.9 to 14m, lies between 0.3 mile and 0.5 mile NNE of the same point.

Porkerebue, a rock, has a depth of 2.4m and lies on a bank that extends up to 0.4 mile SE from Porkerisnes.

Klettubue, with a depth of 11.9m, lies about 0.6 mile SE of Vikartangi. Stanganaes lies about 1.3 miles SW of Vikartangi. A rock, with a depth of less than 2m, lies close S of Stanganaes. Naversten, another rock with a depth of less than 2m, lies close offshore, 0.5 mile W of Stanganaes.

A local magnetic anomaly has been reported to exist about 4 miles E of Akraberg Light. Mariners are advised that the magnetic compass should not be relied upon in the vicinity of Suduroy and Sandoy.

16.5 Hovsfjordhur (Hove Bugt) is entered between **Porkerisnes** (61°29'N., 6°42'W.) and Grandatangi (Grandatange), 1 mile NW. This fjord is foul and exposed to E winds which, when strong, cause a heavy sea. Anchorage may be found in a depth of 20m, sand, but the fjord should not be entered without local knowledge.

Trongisvagsfjordhur (Trangisvaag) is entered between Hovdapynt, located 1.3 miles NNW of Grandatangi, and Skarvetangi (Skarvetange), 1 mile farther NNW. It is one of the best harbors in the Foroyar Islands.

Skarvetangi, on the N side of the entrance, is low and flat. Tjaldaviksholmur (Tjaldevig Holm) lies 1 mile WNW of Hovdapynt and close off the S shore. Tjaldevig is entered between the holm of the same name and Naestange, 0.3 mile farther W. A beacon stands on Naestange. Hovdatange, on which there is also a beacon, lies on the N side, 0.3 mile W of Skarvetangi. Okra (Ordevig) is entered between Naestange and Heimarigalgi, 0.5 mile NW. Birgishavn is entered between Galgetange, 0.4 mile N of Heimarigalgi, and Hafnarnaestange, 0.3 mile NW. Holmen, an islet, lies 0.2 mile NW of Hafnarnaestange and close off the S shore of the fjord. Another islet lies close W of Holmen.

Caution.—An above-water rock lies at the NE end of a sandspit that extends about 50m E from Hovdapynt. A rock, with a depth of 7m, lies about 0.2 mile SE of the above-mentioned rock and 0.2 mile offshore. The sea breaks over it during E gales.

A reef, part of which dries, extends about 0.2 mile SE from Skarvetangi. The sea always breaks on this reef with onshore winds.

A rocky patch, with a depth of 5.5m, lies 0.3 mile WNW of Skarvetangi and close offshore. A shoal, with a least depth of 11.9m, lies near the middle of the fjord, about 0.4 mile WSW of Skarvetangi.

A rock, which dries, lies 0.1 mile E of the SE extremity of Tjaldevig Holm and about 0.1 mile off the S shore of the fjord.

A shoal, with a depth of 7.3m, extends up to about 0.1 mile N from Tjaldaviksholmur Holm. Tjaldevig is fringed by shoals and a detached shoal, with a depth of 1.4m, lies about 0.1 mile NE of Naestange.

A rocky shoal, with a depth of 11.9m, lies in the fairway, 0.3 mile SW of Hovdatange. Kirkegrund, with a least depth of 6.1m, lies near the middle of the fjord, 0.4 mile SW of Hovdatange.

A shoal, with a depth of 8.8m, lies about 0.2 mile SE of the N extremity of Galgetange. A reef, with a depth of 3m, extends up to about 0.1 mile N from Galgetange and is marked by a buoy.

A rock, with a depth of 1.8m, lies about 0.1 mile NW of Hafnarnaestange and is marked on its NE side by a buoy. A rocky shoal, with a least depth of 1.2m, extends up to about 0.1 mile NE from Holmen and is marked by a buoy.

A rocky shoal, with a depth of 6.7m, lies 0.1 mile offshore, about 0.3 mile NW of Holmen.

16.6 A bight indents the shore between Skarvetangi and Hovdatange. The village of Frodhba (Frøderbo) is situated on the shore, 0.3 mile N of Hovdatange. A conspicuous waterfall lies about 0.5 mile inland, NNW of this village. Ornefjeld, a conspicuous peak, is 443m high and stands about 0.5 mile inland, 1 mile W of Holmen.

Regulations.—Vessels, which have been given permission, may be laid up without showing the required lights or making the required sound signals in thick weather, to the W of the line extending between a pier, situated in the vicinity of the churchyard, and Tvoroyri Front Range Light.

Signals.—A yellow flag is displayed at the house of the Health Officer when a vessel anchors.

Anchorage.—Good anchorage can be found in Tjaldevig. Above Holmen, vessels can anchor anywhere as convenient, the bottom consisting of mud and sand. However, a shoal, with a depth of 6.7m, lies WNW of Holmen and must be avoided. Vessels usually anchor off Tvoroyri (Tveraa) or Hvidenaes, but permission must be obtained to anchor to the W of a line extending SSW from Tvoroyri Front Range Light. Large vessels are advised to anchor about 90m SW of the range line, 0.2 mile SSE of Tvoroyri Pier.

16.7 Hvalbiarfjordhur (Kvalbo Fjord) is entered between **Tjornunes** (Tjornenaes) (61°36'N., 6°51'W.) and Mjovanes (Mjovenaes), 1.5 miles N.

Two rocky shoals lie close N of Tjornunes. Tjornunes Bue, the outermost shoal, has a least depth of 0.9m and lies about 0.1 mile offshore.

Flesen lies in the middle of the fjord about 0.8 mile WNW of Tjornunes. This rocky shoal has a least depth of 0.6m and the sea generally breaks over it. Flesegrund, with a least depth of 3m, lies about 0.2 mile NE of Flesen.

The village of Hvalba (Kvalbo) is situated at the head of Hvalbiarfjordhur. Grimsfjeld, a hill, rises on the W side of Sudhuroy, about 1 mile W of the village. It is 327m high and has a conspicuous formation on the S side.

Vessels can anchor almost anywhere within Hvalbiarfjordhur as the sandy holding ground is good. However, strong E winds often send in a heavy sea and W winds may be accompanied by heavy squalls from the hills. During the summer, the anchorage is reported to be tolerably secure.

The coasts in the outer part of the fjord are high and steep, but further in they slope smoothly, terminating in low cliffs.

Vessels proceeding into the fjord can pass on either side of Flesen. Vessels passing to the S should keep the upper and most conspicuous of a row of clefts located on the S slope of Grimsfjeld in range with the SW corner of a black house. Local knowledge is necessary. Vessels passing to the N of Flesen should keep in the white sector of Hvalbiar Light or keep on a range, bearing 231°, formed by the light and a beacon.

Sandvik (Sandvig) is entered between Mjovanes (61°38'N., 6°52'W.) and Nabbin (Nabben), 1 mile NNW. This fjord is exposed to E winds, which may send in a heavy sea. The depths decrease gradually from 27m in the fairway at the entrance.

In case of necessity, vessels can anchor in a depth of 14m, sand, in the middle of the fjord with the N extremity of Stora Dimun in range with Nabbin. Vessels can also anchor in a depth of 12m, sand, farther in.

Caution.—Vessels should not approach the coast in this vicinity within a distance of 1 mile during stormy weather as the bottom is very irregular and causes a confused sea.

Farmarasund (61°29'N., 6°52'W.) is located on the W coast of Sudhuroy, 7.5 miles NW of the SE extremity of the island. A conspicuous, light-colored building, with a small tower at its S end, stands 0.8 mile N of this point.

Kvannefjeld stands 1 mile inland, about 8 miles NW of the SE extremity of Sudhuroy. This mountain rises to 574m and is conspicuous.

Gluggarnir, 610m high, stands 4 miles N of Farmarasund and is the highest peak of the island.

Islands lying between Sudhuroy and Sandoy

16.8 Litla Dimun (Lille Dimon) (61°38'N., 6°42'W.), an island, lies 6 miles ESE of the N extremity of Sudhuroy. With the exception of a rock, with a depth of less than 2m, lying close off the SE end, this island is steep-to. From seaward, the island, which is 414m high, appears as a haystack from all directions.

Stora Dimun (Store Dimon) (61°42'N., 6°45'W.), an island, lies 3.5 miles NNW of Litla Dimun. It is 308m high and steep-to, except on the W side. A light is shown from the SW extremity of the island.

Skuvoy (61°46'N., 6°50'W.), an island, lies 3 miles NNW of Stora Dimun. It is 393m high and rocks front the W side.

Sandoy (Sando)

16.9 Sandsvagur (Sands Vaag) is entered close SE of **Buetange** (Bodhatangi) (61°49'N., 6°47'W.) and 5.3 miles NW of Kvorntangi, the S extremity of the island. Buetange is fronted by above and below-water rocks on which the sea generally breaks.

Sandsvágur is open to the SE and strong S winds send in a heavy sea. A small craft harbor fronts Sandur, on the W side of the fjord. It has depths of 5.9m in the outer basin and 4.9m in the inner basin. There is also a pier, which has a depth of 5.9m alongside and is protected by a breakwater. Temporary anchorage during adverse winds or tidal currents can be found within Sandsvágur.

Dalsnipa (61°46'N., 6°39'W.), a conspicuous cape, is located 0.5 mile NNE of the S extremity of the island. A rock, 5m high, lies 0.1 mile E of the cape and a deep passage leads between them.

Husavík (Husevíg) (61°48'N., 6°40'W.), a village, stands at the head of a bay of the same name which is entered 3 miles N of Dalsnipa. A conspicuous church stands in the village.

Skalhavdi (Skaalhoved), a conspicuous promontory, is located 2 miles NE of Husavík. A hole in the promontory, located near the water level, appears prominent and open when seen from the N or S.

Hvalnes (Kvalnes) is located 2.5 miles NW of Skalhavdi. A reef extends up to about 0.8 mile NE from this point.

Knukur, 367m high, rises 0.5 mile inland, 3.5 miles SE of the N extremity of the island.

Skopun, with a boat harbor, is situated 2.5 miles ESE of the N extremity of the island. The harbor consists of three small basins and has depths up to 5.1m.

Trollhovdi (61°55'N., 6°57'W.), an islet, lies close off the N extremity of the island.

Temporary anchorage, but exposed to E winds, can be obtained in depths of 14 to 18m within Husavík or Skalavík. In Husavík, the bottom consists of sand; in Skalavík, the bottom is rocky in places and the holding ground is bad.

Islands lying North of Sandoy

16.10 Hestur (Hesto) (61°57'N., 6°53'W.) is separated from the N side of Sandoy by Skopunarfjörður (Skopen Fjord) and from the SW side of Streymoy (Stromo) by Hestfjörður (Hesto Fjord). Both of these passages are deep and clear. The N part of island is 421m high. A light is shown from Haelur, the S extremity of the island.

Koltur (Kolter) lies 0.5 mile NW of Hestur and is separated from it by Kolturssund (Kolter Sund). The SE part of this island is low and has a mound rising in the middle. The NW part of the island is 487m high and slopes steadily to the sea.

Nolsoy (61°59'N., 6°39'W.) is conspicuous and attains a height of 351m near its center. This island forms the E side of Nolsoyarfjörður. A light is shown from a house, 4m high, standing on Bordan, the SW extremity of the island. A main light is shown from a tower, 14m high, standing on the SE extremity of the island. A radiobeacon is situated at this light.

Streymoy is the largest and most important of the Foroyar Islands. Torshavn (Thorshavn), the capital, where the Governor resides, is situated on this island.

Kirkjubónes (61°57'N., 6°43'W.) is the S extremity of Streymoy. Glyvursnes, a prominent point, is located on the E coast of the island, 2.5 miles N of this point. A very conspicuous waterfall is located midway between these two points. Argir (Arge), a village, stands 1.3 miles NW of Glyvursnes. Anchorage may be obtained in a depth of 38m, sand, off this waterfall, but the bottom is rocky to the N and S

of this roadstead. Anchorage can also be obtained in a depth of 27m, sand, off the village of Argir.

On the E side of Nolsoyarfjörður, anchorage may be obtained in a depth of 33m, sand over clay, about 1 mile N of Bordan. Anchorage can also be taken in depths of 27 to 36m, with good holding ground, off a small bay lying on the NW side of Nolsoy.

Caution.—The above anchorages should not be used except during good weather.

A marine farm, marked by lighted buoys, lies within Nolsoyarfjörður.

Torshavn (Thorshavn) (62°00'N., 6°45'W.)

World Port Index No. 32690

16.11 Torshavn, which is the capital of the Foroyar Islands, is situated at the SE end of Streymoy. The harbor, which is mostly used by fishing vessels, is very small and protected by breakwaters. It is entered from Nolsoyarfjörður and may be approached from either the N or S entrance of the fjord.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 0.5m at springs and 0.4m at neaps. Ice is almost unknown in this area and even the heads of the fjords rarely freeze.

Depths—Limitations.—The harbor is entered between the E breakwater, which extends 420m SSW, and a point, on which stands several oil tanks, 0.2 mile NW. The W breakwater extends 115m E.

The Main East Quay is 233m long and has a depth of 6.8m alongside. The Main West Quay is 168m long and has a depth of 8.1m alongside.

The E breakwater quay is 420m long and has depths of 5.8 to 8.3m alongside. The W breakwater quay is 100m long and has a depth of 8.3m alongside. The W pier is 90m long and has a depth of 8.3m alongside.

There is a ro-ro berth, with a depth of 5.8m alongside, which can handle vessels of up to 20m beam. Generally, vessels of up to 175m in length and 8.2m draft can be accommodated. However, it was reported that a vessel of 206m in length had been handled in the harbor.

Aspect.—A conspicuous square tower stands 0.1 mile NE of Sandegaerde Parsonage.

A conspicuous obelisk stands on a hill, 0.3 mile NW of Skansetange.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but is available and recommended for foreign vessels. Vessels should send their ETA to the Harbor Office, stating vessel name, length, and draft. The ETA should be confirmed 12 and 2 hours before arrival. The pilot boards 1 mile from the breakwater, in Nolsoy Fjord, and can be contacted on VHF channel 12 and 16.

Anchorage.—Torshavn roadstead, with depths of 16 to 25m, is considered an undesirable anchorage as the sea runs in with strong NE and SE winds. It only affords good anchorage with W winds. With E winds, some shelter is afforded by Nolsoy, but this does not prevent rolling. When bad weather renders it impossible to remain in the roadstead, vessels should proceed to the anchorage in Kongshavn.

Caution.—A reef, with a depth of less than 2m, extends 0.1 mile S from Skansetange, the N entrance point of the harbor.

A rocky shoal, with a least depth of 4.7m in its S part, extends up to about 0.2 mile SSE from Skansetange. Another rocky shoal, with a depth of 4.7m, lies about 0.1 mile E of Skansetange.

Ostfalds Skaer, an above-water rock, lies about 0.3 mile NE of Skansetange and a rocky shoal, with a depth of 4.7m, lies close NE of it.

Hoyvig Holm, an islet, is 12m high and lies 1 mile N of Ostfalds Skaer and close off Hoyvig. An above-water rock lies close SE of this islet. Hoyvig Grund, a shoal, extends 0.4 mile SE from the islet and has a depth of 6.4m at its outer extremity.

16.12 The S part of Sundini (Sundene), the channel lying between Streymoy and Eysturoy (Ostero), is entered from the S between Hoyvig Holm and Eystnes (Ostnaes), 2.3 miles NE. About 12 miles within the entrance, navigation is restricted for 1.5 miles by the narrows, known as Sundelaget. The fairway at the narrows has a depth of only 3m. Several dangers lie close offshore within the channel. They may best be seen on the chart and should be given a wide berth.

Hvidenaes is located 1.3 miles NW of Hoyvig. A conspicuous square pillar, 8m high, stands on this point.

Fleserne, a small group of above-water rocks, lies in the middle of the channel, 1.3 miles NE of Hvidenaes. It was reported (1990) that this group of rocks was marked by a light.

Kalbak Fjord is entered between Hvidenaes and Kalbak Naes, 1.5 miles NW. This fjord is only recommended as an anchorage in good weather as with strong winds, it is exposed to heavy squalls from the hills. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 38m off the village of Sund or in a depth of 34m off Kalbak. Vessels can also anchor in greater depths almost anywhere within the fjord. The bottom consists of sand and clay, except at the head where it consists of mud.

Regulations.—To the N of Kongshavn, vessels may be laid up without exhibiting the regulation lights or making the regulation sound signals.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor in a depth of 25m off the E shore of Kongshavn, S of Glyvrrar, with Salnes bearing about 210°. Good anchorage can also be found in a depth of 38m on the W side of Kongshavn. However, anchorage on the E side is preferable as the depths decrease toward the shore more gradually than on the W side. The holding ground is reported to be good on both sides. Above Kongshavn, good anchorage can be obtained almost anywhere as the depths decrease gradually toward the sides and the head of the fjord.

Kollafjordhur (Kollefjord) is entered, on the W side of Sundini, between Kjalnaes (Kaelnaes), located 3.5 miles NW of Raktange, and a point on the coast of Streymoy, 0.8 mile S. Langesand is situated at the head of the fjord. There are two quays, 27 and 105m long, with depths of 6m alongside.

Skaelingsfjall, a prominent mountain, is 766m high and rises 1.3 miles SW of the head of the fjord.

Vessels can anchor anywhere within the fjord. The depths decrease gradually toward the shore and there is good holding ground. However, the anchorage is exposed to heavy squalls from Skaelingsfjall during gales.

Hosvik (Thorsvig) is situated 2.5 miles NW of Kaelnaes, at the head of a small bay on the W side of Sundini. On the S side of the bay, two piers, each 40m long, extend from the shore and

have depths of 2.5 to 5m alongside. Good anchorage may be obtained in a depth of 18m off Hosvik with Oyri Village (Ore Village), standing on Eysturoy (Ostero), in range, bearing 327°, with the E extremity of the land on Streymoy.

Hvalvik (Kvalvig), with a prominent church, is situated at the head of a small bay, which lies on the W side of Sundini about 1.5 miles WNW of Skarvetange (62°11'N., 6°58'W.). On the N side of the bay, a small pier projects from the shore and has a depth of 3m alongside. On the S side of the bay, another small pier projects from the shore. It has a head, 23m long, with a depth of 4.9m alongside. Vessels may anchor in a depth of 12m in the middle of the bay. The roadstead is reported to be sheltered from mountain squalls with strong winds from between W and NW, but not with winds from other directions.

Sundelaget, the narrow part of Sundini, is not navigable, except by small vessels with local knowledge. The passage, which is entered 1 mile N of Hvalvik, is 1.5 miles long and has a width of 0.2 mile. It is encumbered with rocks and stony banks and the fairway has a depth of only 3m.

Caution.—A bridge, with a vertical clearance of 15.8m under the center arch, spans Sundelaget.

Several submarine cables, which may best be seen on the local chart, lie in Sundelaget.

An overhead cable, with a vertical clearance of 23m, spans Sundelaget.

The tidal currents run very strongly through Sundelaget and may attain rates of 12 knots at springs.

An overhead cable, with a vertical clearance of 55m, spans Sundini, about 2 miles below Hvalvik.

An overhead telephone cable, with a minimum clearance of 48.9m, extends between the villages of Kalbak and Sund.

A submarine cable extends across the fjord between the villages of Kalbak and Sund.

16.13 Skalfjordhur (Skaale Fjord) is entered between Raktange, a point located 3 miles NW of Ostnaes (62°03'N., 6°41'W.), and the village of Toftir (Tofte), 0.5 mile E. This fjord affords good shelter throughout its entire length and is used as a harbor of refuge in bad weather.

An angled breakwater, 300m long, extends WNW then NNW from the shore abreast the S end of Toftir. It provides shelter for a small harbor.

Saltnes lies on the E side of the fjord, 1.3 miles N of Toftir, and a shallow bay is entered close N of it. Runavik stands on the NE side of the bay. There is a pier, 200m long, which extends W and SW from the shore and has a depth of 11m alongside. A quay, with a depth of 5m alongside, extends S from the inner root of the pier. Another quay, with depths of 6 to 12m alongside, extends N from the root.

Heyggjur lies 0.4 mile W of Saltnes. There is a quay, 80m long, with depths of 3 to 7m alongside and a ferry terminal.

Glyvrrar, with a conspicuous white church, is situated 1 mile N of Runavik. There is a quay, 85m long, with a depth of 7m alongside and a small boat harbor.

Kongshavn consists of the S part of the fjord lying S of a line extending between Glyvrrar, on the E side, and Jogý (Sjov), on the W side.

Hulin is situated on the W side of the fjord, 0.5 mile N of Jogý. There are two quays, 60m and 120m long, with depths of 6 to 9m alongside.

Seldarfjordur lies on the E side of the fjord, 1.8 miles above Hulkan. There is a jetty, 55m long, with several mooring dolphins. The jetty head is 5.5m wide and has a depth of 8m alongside.

A reef, with a depth of 2.7m, extends 0.2 mile S from a point on the coast, 0.8 mile WNW of Kirkjubones, the S extremity of Streymoy. The village of Kirkjubour, with a prominent church, is situated 1.8 miles NW of Kirkjubones. A reef extends 0.5 mile S from a small islet which lies close offshore, SW of the village.

Brandarsvik (Brandarsvig) is a fair weather anchorage which is sometimes used by local vessels. It is entered between the reefs described above. Small vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage in a depth of 16m close offshore.

Lambatangi is located 4.3 miles NW of Kirkjubour. The coast extending for 0.5 mile N of this point is fronted by rocks. The prominent village of Sydradalur stands close inland, 1 mile N of the point.

Dalsnipa (62°02'N., 6°59'W.) is located 2.5 miles NW of Lambatangi. The village of Nordradalur stands at the head of the bay that is formed between these two points.

Two white spherical radar domes and two rectangular dish aerials, which appear as square blocks, are situated on a ridge, 2.5 miles NNE of Dalsnipa. They are reported to be very conspicuous from both E and W of the island of Streymoy.

16.14 Vestmannasund separates Streymoy from the NE side of Vagar. The current runs strongly through this sound and eddies form off the salient points. The passage is entered from the S between Dalsnipa and Stakkarnir, 3 miles WNW.

There are no anchorages or harbors lying along the section of the NE coast of Vagar which forms the W side of the passage. Leynar, a village, is situated on the E side of the passage, 5 miles NNW of Dalsnipa. A light is shown from a structure standing close S of this village. Kvivik, another village, is situated 1 mile WNW of Leynar and has a prominent church.

Caution.—A ferry crosses Vestmannasund about 3.3 miles SE of the N entrance.

An overhead cable, with a vertical clearance of 55m, spans Vestmannasund, 3 miles SE of the N entrance.

When the wind and the S tidal current are opposed, overfalls are formed in the S approach to Vestmannasund. They may be dangerous to small vessels.

16.15 Vest Manna (Vestmanhavn) (62°09'N., 7°10'W.) ([World Port Index No. 32720.](#)), with a settlement, provides the best natural harbor of the Foroyar Islands. It lies on the SW side of Streymoy and on the NE side of Vestmannasund.

Depths—Limitations.—The harbor is entered between Stiggjur and Egilsnaes, 0.5 mile S. The main part extends 0.5 mile N from the former point. Nesid is situated on the E side of the harbor, 0.5 mile NE of Stiggjur, and an arm of the harbor extends 0.5 mile E from it.

Vessels can berth along the four sides of the main quay. The W side is 53m long and has depths of 4.5 to 7.3 alongside; the S side is 95m long and has depths of 7 to 7.3m alongside; the SE side is 73m long and has depths of 7 to 8m alongside; and the NE side is 35m long and has a depth of 5m alongside.

A basin lies at the W side of the harbor and has an entrance, 150m wide. It provides berths on the N and E sides.

An L-shaped pier is situated at Nesid. Its outer face is 35m long and has a depth of 5m alongside.

A shoal, with a least depth of 4.6m, lies about 0.3 mile E of Stiggjur and extends almost completely across the entrance. Narrow and deep channels lie on either side of this shoal. The recommended entrance channel, which passes to the W of the shoal, is about 90m wide and has a depth of 10.1m. To the N of the shoal, the depths increase to 20m.

Aspect.—Heyganaes Light is shown from a tower standing on a red warehouse, at the head of the harbor. A beacon is situated on the hillside, 0.2 mile NNE of the light. The white sector of the light indicates the channel which leads to the W of a shoal lying in the harbor entrance.

A prominent church stands at the NW side of the harbor, 0.2 mile W of the main quay.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory. However, the harbormaster will act as a pilot, if required. Vessels requiring pilotage should send an ETA at least 1 hour in advance.

Anchorage.—The best anchorage berth lies in a depth of 18m, close S of the main quay and W of Nesid. Anchorage is also available in a depth of 14m in the middle of the E arm with Egilsnaes, the SE entrance point, bearing 199° and just open W of Nesid.

16.16 Mulin (62°11'N., 7°15'W.), the NE entrance point of Vestmannasund, is located on the W side of Streymoy, 3.5 miles NW of Egilsnaes. The passage is entered from the N between Mulin and Slaettanes, 1 mile SSE. During bad weather, vessels should not approach the land on both sides of the entrance too closely as rock shelves, over which the sea sometimes breaks heavily, extend seaward from both entrance points.

16.17 Mylingur (62°18'N., 7°12'W.), the NW extremity of Streymoy, is located 7.8 miles N of Mulin. The coast between consists of high and precipitous cliffs. Mylingur rises almost perpendicular to a height of 563m and is very conspicuous from seaward. A range of mountains stands close inland of the point. It runs parallel with the coast and rises to a height of 790m.

Two detached rocks, 23m high, lie close off the N side of Mylingur.

Sakshovn, a small inlet, is entered 4.5 miles N of Mulin and affords shelter from E winds. Small vessels can anchor in a depth of 18m within this inlet. Large vessels can anchor in a depth of 36m near the entrance.

Skakkur lies close off the N extremity of Streymoy, 1.3 miles ENE of Mylingur. This rock is 133m high and prominent. A boat passage, used only by local craft, leads between the rock and the point.

Eysturoy (Kollur), a peninsula, forms the NW extremity of Eysturoy and rises to a height of 353m on its NW side. It is joined to the main body of the island by a low isthmus and appears as an islet from a distance. Two conspicuous rocks lie close off the NW extremity of Eysturoy. Risin, the outermost rock, is 75m high.

Sundini is entered from the N between Skakkur and the W coast of Eysturoy, 1.3 miles E.

Tjørnuvík (Tjørnevíg), a small bay, lies on the SW side of the entrance and is entered 1 mile SE of Stakkur. This bay affords anchorage, during offshore winds, in a depth of 20m with good holding ground.

Torvanes is the SW extremity of Eysturoy. The village of Ejde, with a prominent church, is situated at the head of a small bay, 0.5 mile E of the point. In good weather, vessels may anchor in a depth of 9m, with excellent holding ground, off the village.

A breakwater, 525m long, extends SSE and SE from a point close W of the village. Another breakwater, 150m long, extends SW and W from a point close E of the village. A quay, 100m long, fronts the village and has depths of 5.1 to 6.1m alongside.

A bar, with depths of 7.8 to 9.1m, lies between Ejde and the coast of Stremoy. With strong winds from between N and W, the sea often breaks across the fjord in the vicinity of the bar. In such a case, vessels should anchor within Haldarsvík (Haldorsvíg).

It is reported (1993) that a prominent radio mast stands close NE of Ejde.

Haldorsvíg lies 1.8 miles S of Ejde and provides anchorage. A village stands at the head of this bay.

Sundelaget, the narrow part of Sundini, is entered near the village of Nordskali and has been previously described.

Caution.—A submarine cable, marked by beacons, lies across Sundini in the vicinity of Haldorsvíg.

Vargar (Vaago)

16.18 Slaettanes is the N extremity of Vargar. A light is shown from a tower, 5m high, standing on this point. The E coast of the island extending between this point and Stakkarnir, 8 miles SE, forms the W shore of Vestmannasund.

A conspicuous detached peak rises to a height of 324m at the S extremity of Stakkarnir (62°03'N., 7°04'W.).

Midvaag is entered between Stakkarnir and Presttangi, 2 miles WSW. The village of Midvagur is situated on the N side of an inlet, which lies at the NW end of this fjord. Sandavagur, another village, stands at the head of a smaller inlet, which is entered at the N end of the fjord. Several small quays, 50 to 120m long, are situated in the vicinity of these inlets. They have depths of 4.7 to 7m alongside and are protected by breakwaters.

The fjord provides good anchorage, but S and W winds raise a sea. The best berth lies in a depth of 18m close inside the NW inlet.

Traellenipen (62°01'N., 7°13'W.), the S extremity of the island, is 145m high and precipitous. Bosdalafoosur, a low and broad waterfall, is located close W of the point and is very conspicuous.

Tindhelmur (62°05'N., 7°25'W.), an island, is 262m high and lies 0.3 mile off the SW extremity of Vargar, 7 miles NW of Traellenipen. A detached rock, 77m high, lies in the passage leading between this island and the coast. A reef, with depths of less than 2m, extends about 0.5 mile S from the island.

Gasholmur, 65m high, lies 0.2 mile WNW of Tindhelmur. A light is shown from the S side of this islet. Gasholmur Sund (Gaasholm Sund), a narrow channel, separates this islet from the island, but should not be used because of strong currents and races.

16.19 Sorvagur (62°04'N., 7°18'W.) ([World Port Index No. 32730](#)) lies at the head of a fjord. The fjord extends 4 miles ESE and is entered between Gasholmur and Bordsten, a point 1.3 miles NE.

A sector light shown from the S side of the fjord indicates the entrance channel and a range, which may best be seen on the local chart, indicates the fairway leading to the head of the fjord.

The outermost danger lying on the S side of the fjord is a shoal patch with a depth of 3.3m. Skaerholm, a small islet, is 4m high and lies near the middle of the channel, 1 mile SE of Bordsten.

Depths—Limitations.—Depths of 32m lie in the fairway at the entrance and slightly greater depths lie in the middle of the center part of the fjord.

Several quays are situated on the S side of the fjord, 0.5 mile from the head. They are up to 230m long and have depths of 5 to 6.5m alongside.

Anchorage.—The best anchorage lies in a depth of 25m, with good holding ground, near the head of the fjord. However, care should be taken to avoid the sand flat which extends up to 0.4 mile seaward from the head.

Anchorage is available in a depth of 25m within a bay lying on the S side of the fjord, 1.5 miles from the head. Anchorage can also be taken in a depth of 20m off a village standing on the N side of the fjord, 0.8 mile E of Skaerholm.

Bardid is located 3 miles NNW of Bordsten. The coast between is fronted by foul ground. Tjornunes is located on the N coast of the island, 1.5 miles SE of Bardid. The shore between is fringed by above-water rocks.

Ritunoo is located 2 miles ENE of Tjornunes. The coast between these points forms a bay, which is foul and should not be entered except by small vessels with local knowledge.

A rock, with a depth of 9m, lies 0.8 mile SW of Ritunoo and another rock, with a depth of 7.3m, lies 0.5 mile E of Tjornunes. The sea breaks over these rocks in heavy weather.

Slaettanes lies 2.8 miles ENE of Ritunoo. The coast between is fronted by rocks.

Mykines (Myggenaes)

16.20 Mykines (62°06'N., 7°35'W.), the W most of the Foroyar Islands, rises to a height of 560m and is steep sided. The coasts are fronted by above and below-water rocks and vessels are cautioned to give the island a wide berth.

A radiobeacon is situated near the center of the island.

Mykinesholmur, an islet, is 112m high. It lies close off the W extremity of Mykines to which it is joined by a bridge. A light is shown from a prominent tower, 14m high, standing on this islet. A reef extends 0.5 mile W from the islet and the shores are fringed by rocks.

Mykinesfjorðhur is entered from the S between Gasholmur and the E extremity of Mykines, 2 miles WNW. The depths within this fjord are somewhat less than those to the N and S of it, causing tremendous tide races. During gales, these races form waves of great height. Passage through the fjord is not recommended for small and low-powered vessels at such times. Vessels using the passage are advised to keep to the E side in order to avoid a shoal patch, with a depth of 14.6m, which lies close S of Gasholmur.

Caution.—Strong tide races occur off the W end of Mykines and extend up to 5 miles seaward.

Eysturoy (Ostero)

16.21 Eystnes (Ostnaes) (62°04'N., 6°42'W.) is the S extremity of Eysturoy. The W side of this latter island forms the E side of Sundini.

Nev (62°06'N., 6°37'W.) is located 3.5 miles NE of Eystnes. Rituvik, a village, stands at the head of the bay which is formed between the two points. Rituvigs Grund lies 1.5 miles SW of Nev. This shoal has a least depth of 17m and the sea breaks over it during heavy weather.

Mjovanes, the extremity of a narrow peninsula, is located 1.5 miles NE of Nev and marked by a light. Lambavik, an open bay, is entered between Nev and Mjovanes. It affords temporary anchorage in depths of 29 to 36m.

Gotuvik, an open bay, is entered between Mjovanes and Gotunes (Gotenaes), 3.3 miles NNW.

Seggjatangs Bue, a shoal, has a least depth of 5.5m and lies about 0.5 mile offshore, 0.8 miles N of Mjovanes. An L-shaped jetty is situated at Nordragota, near the head of the bay. Its outer leg is 65m long and has depths of 5.5 to 7m alongside.

Gotuvik is open to SE winds and affords temporary anchorage. Vessels should anchor over a bottom of sand and pebbles at the head of the bay, on the N side.

16.22 Leirviksfjordur is entered from the SE between Galvur, the S extremity of Kalsoy, and the coast of Eysturoy.

Lervig, a village, stands on the S side of this fjord, 1.3 miles SW of Galvur. An above-water rock lies close offshore, at the N end of the village. A sector light is shown from a structure standing in the vicinity of the village. A small harbor, protected by breakwaters, fronts the village and consists of an outer and an inner basin. The outer basin has depths of 4.6 to 5.1m, but is shoal in its S part. A quay, which is situated on the inner side of the N breakwater, has a depth of 5.1m alongside. The inner basin is quayed on three sides and has a depth of 5.1m, but there is a depth of only 4.1m in the entrance.

A reef fronts a point on the coast of Eysturoy, 1 mile NW of Lervig. A group of below-water rocks lies close off a point located on the SW coast of Kalsoy, 1.8 miles NW of Galvur. Except for these dangers, Leirviksfjordur is deep and clear.

Caution.—Off the village of Lervig, the currents may attain rates of up to 11 knots at springs.

16.23 Fuglafjordhur (62°15'N., 6°48'W.) ([World Port Index No. 32740](#)), a port, lies at the head of Fuglefjord, on the W side of Leirviksfjordur. It consists of a village and a very small natural harbor.

Depths—Limitations.—A quay, 150m long, is situated on the NE side of the fjord and has a depth of 6.1m alongside. A short pier projects from the NW end of this quay. Another quay, 200m long, is situated close NW of the pier and has depths of 5 to 6.1m alongside. There is also a small oil pier, 25m long, with a depth of 5.1m alongside.

A jetty, 40m long, is situated on the W side of fjord and has a depth of 3.6m alongside its head.

Aspect.—Several prominent tanks stand on the quay at the NE side of the fjord. A prominent church and a school stand in the village, at the head of the fjord.

Anchorage.—Fuglefjord provides good anchorage with excellent holding ground. The best anchorage berth lies in a depth of 23m, clay, in the middle of the inner part of the fjord, with the church in range with the school. Small vessels can anchor farther up the fjord.

Caution.—Vessels, with associated moorings, are often laid up in the inner part of Fuglefjord.

16.24 Oyndarfjordhur (Andefjord), a small cove, is entered on the SW side of Djupene. The entrance lies between a point, located 1.8 miles N of the church at Fuglafjordhur, and another point, 1 mile N. The village of Oyndarfjordhur, which has a prominent church, stands on the NW side of the fjord, 0.8 mile SW of the N entrance point. A pier, 40m long, fronts the village and has a depth of 4.5m alongside its head.

A rock, with a depth of 1.9m, lies about 0.2 mile offshore, close E of the church. A reef, with a depth of less than 1m, lies close offshore, about 0.2 mile S of this rock. A sector light is shown from a structure standing on the N shore of the fjord.

Vessels may obtain temporary anchorage in a depth of 33m off the village. However, the holding ground is not good and a swell often runs into the fjord during gales.

Funningsifjordhur (Funding Fjord) lies on the W side of Djupene. It is entered between a point, located 1 mile N of the church at Oyndarfjordhur, and Mulin, another point 1.8 miles NW. The village of Funningsfordhur, which has a prominent church and a school, stands on the W side of the head of the fjord.

The village of Funningur stands on the W side of the fjord, 2.5 miles SW of Mulin. It is fronted by a small pier with a depth of 3.1m alongside.

The village of Elduvik stands on the SE side of the fjord, 1.5 miles S of Mulin. Litanaes, a point, and Naes, a low point, are located 0.3 mile W and 0.5 mile WSW, respectively, of Elduvik. A shoal, with a depth of 9.4m, lies in the middle of the channel, about 1.5 miles S of Naes.

There is no secure anchorage in the wider, outer part of Funningsifjordhur. The holding ground is good, but heavy swells roll in during E gales. There is shelter from the swell to the S of Naes and in the narrow part of the fjord, but the bottom is rocky in this vicinity. Farther in, the holding ground is good, but heavy squalls come down from the hills.

Vessels without local knowledge are advised not to proceed into the inner part of the fjord.

Rivtangi (62°21'N., 7°00'W.), the N extremity of Eysturoy, is located 2.8 miles NW of Mulin. This point can be distinguished by streams, which run down on both its E and W sides from the hills above. A rock, with a least depth of 3.7m, lies close NW of the point.

Slaetaratindur, the tallest peak in the Foroyar Islands, is 882m high and rises 2 miles SW of Rivtangi.

The coast between Rivtangi and Risin, 3.5 miles SW, forms a large indentation in which the village of Molin is situated. The N entrance of Sundini lies W of Risin.

Kalsoy (Kalso)

16.25 Galvur (62°14'N., 6°39'W.) is the S extremity of Kalsoy. A main light (Kalsoy) is shown from a tower, 7m high, standing on the SE side of the island, 1 mile N of this point.

Kallur (62°22'N., 6°48'W.), the N extremity of Kalsoy, is marked by a light. A rock, 4m high, and two below-water rocks lie close off this point.

A mountainous spine runs the whole length of the island and is unbroken, except for a low gap lying about 3 miles NNW of Galvur. It attains a height of 787m, 1.5 miles S of Kallur.

The E side of Kalsoy is separated from Kunoy, to the E, and from Bordoy, to the SE, by Kalso Fjord.

The S part of this fjord is entered from the S between Gotunes and Bordoyarnes, the S extremity of Bordoy, which is located 2.8 miles ESE. The entrance is clear of dangers.

The N part of the fjord is entered from the N between Kallur and Kunoyarnakkur, the N extremity of Kunoy, which is located 3.5 miles E. There are no secure anchorages in this part of the fjord.

Caution.—An overhead cable, with a vertical clearance of 60m, spans Kalso Fjord, 1.5 miles N of Gotunes.

Three overhead cables, with a minimum vertical clearance of 55m, span Kalso Fjord, 1.3 miles N of Galvur.

Podlen (Pollur), which connects Kalso Fjord to Haraldssund, is entered between a point on Bordoy, located 1.5 miles NE of Galvur, and a point located on the S coast of Kunoy, 3.5 miles NNW. This fjord gives access to the small harbor of Klakksvik (Klaksvig). About 1 mile N of the S extremity of Kunoy, a causeway, which carries a road, joins Kunoy to Bordoy and closes the passage to navigation. Podlen is mostly landlocked and affords anchorage with excellent holding ground. The tidal currents are fairly weak, but violent, variable squalls occur during gales.

The best anchorage lies in a depth of 24m, clay and sand, in the SE part of the fjord with the pier fronting the W side of Klakksvik just open E of the E extremity of the land to the N of it and the light shown from the SE part of Kalsoy bearing 272°.

16.26 Klakksvik (Klaksvig) (62°14'N., 6°35'W.) ([World Port Index No. 32750](#)) is a small harbor lying in a small cove on the SE side of Podlen. There are several villages in this vicinity.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 1.6m at springs and 1m at neaps.

Depths—Limitations.—Both sides of the cove are fringed with shoals and foul ground extends up to 0.4 mile NNW from the head.

There are two main quays. One quay is 250m long and has depths of 7.8 to 8.5m alongside; and the other is 300m long and has depths of 4.5 to 7m alongside. There are also several private piers and small quays within the harbor. Generally, vessels of up to 120m in length and 8m draft can be accommodated.

Aspect.—A lighted range indicates the channel leading from Podlen to the anchorage lying off the harbor.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but is available. Vessels should send an ETA via Torshavn Radio at least 1 to 2 hours in advance. Pilots board in the vicinity of the roadstead anchorage and can be contacted by VHF.

Regulations.—Vessels, which are laid up to the S of a line extending between two lights shown from the W side of the harbor, are not required to show the regulation lights or make the required sound signals in thick weather.

Anchorage.—The cove affords good anchorage, but it is narrow and the swinging room is limited. Vessels should anchor in a depth of 13m, mud, in the middle of the cove.

Caution.—Anchorage is prohibited in the vicinity of a water pipeline, which extends NE across the harbor.

Strong and variable mountain squalls often move down from the hills during W gales.

Kunoy

16.27 Kunoy is separated from Kalsoy by the N portion of Kalso Fjord. The S side of this island is separated from Klak, located on Bordhoy, by Podlen and its E side is separated from Bordhoy by Haraldssund. This latter sound is closed to through navigation by a causeway.

Kunoyarnakkur, the N extremity of the island, is backed by a hill, 826m high, which slopes steeply seaward and forms the most precipitous mountain wall in the Foroyar Islands.

Bordoy

16.28 Klak, a hill, is 414m high and rises near the N end of the peninsula, which forms the SW end of Bordoy. The name of this peak is given locally to the S shore of Podlen, which lies close N of it.

Bordhoyarvik lies on the S side of Bordoy and is entered between Bordoyarnes, the S extremity of the island, and Skalanes, 1.3 miles NE. This inlet should not be used as an anchorage, except in case of necessity, as it is fully exposed to S winds, which cause a heavy swell to roll in.

Vessels may obtain temporary anchorage in a depth of 20m in the middle of the inlet, abreast a stone fence standing on the W side.

Arnafjordhur is entered at the SE side of Bordoy and extends 2.8 miles NW. Good anchorage may be obtained in a depth of 40m, clay, at the head of this fjord, but E winds cause a swell to roll in.

Svinoyarfjordhur is entered from the S between the N entrance point of Arnafjordhur and Heltnin, the S extremity of Svinoy, which is located 2 miles E. Havsbolli, a group of rocks, lies about 0.3 mile WSW of Havnartangi, on the E side of the fjord. In heavy weather, the sea breaks heavily over this group of rocks. Tide rips are generally found in their vicinity during good weather.

Mulin, which forms the N extremity of Bordoy, rises to a height of 536m and is precipitous and steep-to.

Hvannasund, a narrow strait, separates the NE side of Bordhoy from the W side of Vidoy. A causeway has been built across the N end of the narrow part of this strait, closing it to through navigation.

Svinoy

16.29 Havnartindur, fronted by a reef, forms the W extremity of Svinoy and rises to a height of 586m, 0.5 mile E of the point.

Svinoyarvik, a small bay, lies on the E side of the island, but is open to E and SE winds. It affords only poor, temporary anchorage in a depth of 23m, sand, in the middle part.

The N coast of the island, which forms the S side of Fugloyarfjordhur, should not be closely approached.

Fugloyarfjordhur, which separates Svinoy from Fugloy, is 1 mile wide. This fjord has an uneven bottom and the tidal currents run strongly through it, causing a heavy sea at times. Vessels are advised not to use this passage in rough weather.

Caution.—An overhead cable, with a minimum vertical clearance of 55m, spans Svinoyarfjordhur, close N of the narrows lying between Svinoy and Vidoy.

Fugloy (Fuglo)

16.30 Fugloy is the northeasternmost of the Foroyar Islands and rises to a height of 620m near its W side.

Nordberg, which forms the N extremity of the island, rises to a height of 420m and is fringed by rocks.

A light is shown from a tower standing near the NE extremity of the island. A lighted beacon stands on a detached rock, 45m high, which lies close offshore, SE of the light.

Hattarvig, a small and open bay, lies on the SE side of the island. A village and a prominent church stand at the head of this bay. During N or NW winds, vessels may obtain temporary anchorage in a depth of 42m in the middle of this bay, about 0.3 mile from the head.

Vidhoy (Videro)

16.31 Seydtorva (62°24'N., 6°33'W.) is the N extremity of Vidhoy and the summit of the island, which is 844m high, rises 0.8 mile S of it. The N side of this mountain terminates close E of the point and forms Enniberg, a precipitous and prominent cliff. Several detached rocks lie up to 0.2 mile seaward in the vicinity of this cliff and two rocky pinnacles, 13m and 128m high, lie close offshore, 0.5 mile SE of it.

Vikvik, a small bay, lies on the SE side of the island. This bay, which can only be used as a temporary anchorage, is open to N and NE winds. Vessels may anchor in a depth of 16m on the E side, about 0.5 mile from the head.